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12 PAGES TODAY.

PROMOTING CORPORATIONS.

A bill has been introduced in the legisla-
ture to repeal the subdivision of section 49,
chapter 2, title 21, of the Revised Statutes,
which authorizes corporations to be char-
tered "for promoting and taking stock in
manufacturing companies and corporations."

The author of the bill evidently apprehends
that under this provision trusts may
organize or one corporation may control
others in violation of the approved policy to
restrain consolidation and prevent mono-
poly. The point is well taken, and there
will be no popular objection to a proper ef-
fort to prevent the anticipated evil.

But underlying the clause there is a per-
fectly legitimate and laudable purpose which
should not be inhibited. It was designed
to enable communities to promote manu-
facturing enterprises. Under it the citizens
of a town may organize a popular corpora-
tion and take stock in manufacturing or
merchandising concerns which they wish to
attract.

Under this act Houston business men re-
cently started a movement to organize a
\$200,000 corporation, the directors of which
are to be allowed to subscribe as much as
20 per cent to the stock of any approved
manufacturing enterprise which will locate
in Houston. This is a better form of en-
couragement than donations. It gives the
subscribers something for their money and it
identifies the factory intimately with the
community.

It is not known that any Texas town has
availed itself of this privilege of the law,
but the situation is now inviting and many
may wish to do so when they understand
just what they can do.

Nothing should be left undone to arrest
the growth of trusts, but surely a way can
be found to modify this clause so as to re-
move the danger of consolidations without
destroying the privilege of local develop-
ment.

EVOLUTION OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. Crumpacker says: "It looks to me as
if the destiny of the negro, so far as political
and social conditions are concerned,
must be worked out by evolution rather than
by legislation."

Mr. Crumpacker at last has exhibited a
glimmer of intelligence on this subject.
The negro's political destiny can certainly
be worked out by evolution, but his social
destiny as believed in by Mr. Crumpacker,
Miss Jewett of Boston and Mr. Roosevelt,
can be worked out neither by evolution nor
revolution. The negro's social destiny, so
far as the South is concerned, is worked out
now, and it does not mean social equality
with the whites, a thing which neither the
white man nor the negro of sound thought
desires.

Evolution of the negro means the same as
it means for the white race; the evolution
to a higher plane of thought which comes
of a more thorough education leading
him to a broader understanding of his
needs and a knowledge of the avenues
through which those needs may be attained.

It means, too, the adaptation to circum-
stances in the truly scientific method, the
fitting into environment and the strengthen-
ing which comes alone by trial and experi-
ence. The political and industrial relations be-
tween the races can not be fixed by canon
or law. They must grow with the growth
of the two peoples, and they will be agree-
able or disagreeable accordingly as there is
mutual forbearance or mutual distrust.

Experience teaches that where the races
are let alone they each prosper without fric-
tion. It is only when meddling excites the
hot-headed white man and the unthinking
negro that there is interruption of tolerance
and co-operation.

There is much yet to be learned on both
sides, but the knowledge must come from
between them, from the daily contact and
struggle; it can not come from without.

The negro problem isn't hurting the
North, and if the North will let it alone it
will soon cease to hurt the South.

JUSTICE TO LILILOKALANI.

In the sundry civil bill pending in the sen-
ate is an item appropriating \$200,000 to
Liliokalani, late queen of Hawaii, which re-
calls a part of our recent history which
some people will always think was discredit-
able to the United States.

Mr. Blackburn, in reporting the unani-
mous recommendation of the committee,

said he would not discuss the responsibility
of the United States in the matter, but no
detriment would have occurred had it
not been for the landing of the marines from
the Boston.

No reply was made by the expansionists.
They perhaps prefer to let the public for-
get how we acquired some of our Pacific
islands.

As to the appropriation itself, it is based
on what Mr. Allison characterized as equity
growing out of the rentals of the former
crown lands. The lands were the property
of the sovereign, said Mr. Blackburn, not
of the individual who happened to be reign-
ing, but the rentals were here absolutely,
and since her overthrow the government has
collected from this source \$450,000.

Senator Hoar is inclined to think there is
reason in the contention that the lands were
her private property. At any rate their pro-
ceeds had always been used for her private
support. Besides, the senator wished to
acknowledge that he had misjudged the ex-
pectancy. Other senators were equally cordial
in declaring that she has used her good of-
fices in reconciling the Hawaiians to the
change in government.

The appropriation will be an act of tardy
justice. The queen was never at war with
the United States. She was overthrown by a
local revolution which received the as-
sistance of United States marines under the
pretext of protecting the property of United
States citizens resident in Hawaii, and the
successful movement subsequently accom-
plished annexation to the United States. If
the overthrow had been accomplished inde-
pendently no claim could possibly lie against
the United States through subsequent an-
nexation. But since the United States con-
doned and really approved the unauthorized
participation of marines in the revolution,
and since it would in all likelihood have
fallen without such assistance, there is cer-
tainly equity if not law for the claim which
the former queen has been pressing.

The Washington Post asks: "Would those edi-
tors who so readily assume that Senator Till-
man's intemperate utterances represent the
sentiment of the Southern people be as ready to
admit that the sayings and actions of Mrs. Nathan
have the endorsement of the people of Kansas?
Is it not just as well to be fair as we proceed,
and remember that both Mr. Tillman and Mrs.
Nathan are engaged in the lecturing business
and that publicity is an important commodity
with them?"

It's a dull day that doesn't see a few Frisco
rumors flying about.

While no positive arrangements have yet been
made for the president's Western trip, he is said
to be overhauling his shooting irons and camera
supplies. It is rumored that the camera will
this year have a low tube attachment by which
the president will be able to push the button on him-
self. The magazines are confidently looking for
something especially heroic.

AMERICAN SCHLEY found Houston's streets
navigable yesterday.

OVER 100 students of Syracuse university have
signed this agreement: "We, the undersigned,
do hereby agree to let our mustaches grow from
date unless this promise is dissolved by mutual
consent." Yes, but suppose they will not grow?
Mustaches are not to be forced by legislation
or ironclad agreements.

If there is any way to get a new postoffice site
for Houston Post Hall will find it.

Certain politicians are threatening the Harris
county members of the legislature with political
death because of their position with regard to
the proposed new charter. Has it never occur-
ed to these politicians that somebody else
besides themselves will have something to say
about that?

If Hobson is defeated in his race for congress
it may have the effect of opening his eyes.

AS HAS often been remarked, the enterprise
of the American newspaper is proverbial, but
we have one in Houston that beats them all. For
instance, it goes to press at 6 o'clock in the
afternoon with a "late night edition." It's a won-
der—it is.

MR. BALL is just bound that the Houston item
shall be stuck onto the omnibus bill somewhere.

MR. HOAR thinks that the Liliokalani ap-
propriation is appropriate. If, as Mr. Hoar says,
she has reconciled the Hawaiians to the sov-
ereignty of the United States, she should be given
a similar mission to the Philippines.

WANTED—A copy of the Chronicle's midnight
edition. Deliver at the business office of The
Post and get reward.

A GENTLEMAN writes to the Galveston News
that he got good results from an advertisement
in the News but didn't find one in The Post.
What was he advertising for, oyster shells or
second-hand tombstones?

THAT find of gold ore running \$15 a ton in
Lampasas county is almost as good as the
discovery of a coal mine.

JUDGING from the investigation of cemeteries
around Knoxville, Tenn., the time "when graves
give up their dead" has already come for that
neighborhood. Knoxville seems trying to get into
the Indianapolis class.

ABOUT the only thing those Panama stockhold-
ers want us to have is an option, but Uncle Sam
only has to pull down his offer, to be challenged
to a French duel.

"SPECIAL to the Chronicle!" (Excuse our smile.)
As it is a mere matter of "dating up," why do
you not issue your paper for the middle of next
week? In that way you would have the entire
country grabbed.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Nathan Bay Scott of West Virginia,
at one time commissioner of internal revenue,
has left his seat in congress and gone to Europe
on a long tour in search of health.

Benjamin Leo of Cleveland, the inventor of
a new type of street car fender with hollow
rubber cylinders along the edge, allowed himself to
be struck by a car going twelve miles an hour
and escaped injury.

Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, wife of the latest
addition to the cabinet, was before her marriage
Miss Lily M. Hinds, daughter of Dr. John Hinds,
president of the Hippocratic Institute of New
York. The family consists of three boys and a
baby girl. The secretary has a pleasant home on
Capitol Hill.

Colonel De Lachaise of the French army has
been reprimanded by the minister of war for
having told some recruits that the red, white and
blue of the French flag represented three royal
families—the Capets, the Valois and the Bour-

bons. He manifested his resentment of the
reprimand by resigning his commission.
Great expectations have been formed of a
process for the electrolytic extraction of zinc
from its ores which has been devised by M. De
Laval, the so-called "Edison of Sweden." Zinc
is found in considerable quantities in Sweden
and Norway and waterfalls are abundant, so that
M. De Laval has every natural advantage for
the successful application of his process.

Several patriotic societies of Louisiana have
a project to buy a collection of relics of Andrew
Jackson now in the possession of Colonel An-
drew Jackson. It includes a desk which
once belonged to George Washington and which
was presented to President Jackson while he was
an occupant of the White House; a snuff box
given to Jackson by Lafayette and a bronze
statue of Napoleon presented by the emperor.

Senator Hanna was recently entertaining some
friends in the marble room at Washington when
it occurred to him that he had been a long time
absent from the senate chamber. "I must see
what is going on inside," he explained, and
hobbled to the door. Senator Beveridge was speak-
ing on the statehood bill and the Ohio senator
smiled and remarked as he returned to his
friends: "It's all right, the Wabash is still over-
flowing its banks."

Ex-Governor Johnson of the Chickasaw na-
tion is likely to be re-elected to the governorship
again. Mr. Johnson is a man of good address,
polished and courtly and so well up in the civiliza-
tion of the white man that no one would think
him of aborigine stock except for his coal black
hair and the suggestion of copper hue. Governor
Johnson has done much to advance the cause of
education among his people. He is held in the
greatest respect by all classes in the territory.

SOME WASHINGTON STORIES.

"Alabama democrats," said Mr. Albert E. Pace,
a prominent lawyer of Boston, in that Starbuck
at the Kings house, to the conclusion that
it is the wisest policy to keep sending the
same men to the senate and house. I have no
idea that either of our senators will have oppo-
sition as long as they are physically able to per-
form their duties. Senator Pettus, despite his
great age (he often says jocosely that he is a
hundred), had no opposition in our legislature
a few weeks ago, and when Mr. Morgan's pres-
ent term is out I think he will have the same
experience.

"In our congressional district the people are
eminently pleased with the record of their rep-
resentative, Hon. Henry D. Clayton, and the prob-
ability is that he can keep coming to Washing-
ton as long as he desires to remain in public life.
I think the idea is gaining ground all over the
South that it is bad policy to make frequent
changes of men elected as National legislators."

Representative Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y.,
used to be red-headed before he got bald. He
has a fine blonde mustache now and pink cheeks.
Today Mr. Alexander took thirteen Daughters
of the Revolution from Buffalo to call on the
president. The daughters were all rigged out in
their finest clothes and made an imposing pro-
cession as they were ushered into the president's
room.

The president chuckled when he saw Alex-
ander. He sprang forward and said loud enough
for everybody to hear: "Why, my dear Senator
Smoot, how do you do? Present me."

The daughters giggled at the joke. Alexander
was so flustered that he couldn't say a word for
two minutes. He wasn't clear whether the pres-
ident took him for the Mormon or not.

Senator Hanna stood talking with some friends
in the marble room of the senate. Suddenly he
said, "I've been out of the chamber a long time.
Wait until I see what is going on."

Then he walked to the door, peered in and saw
that Senator Beveridge of Indiana was speaking.
"It's all right," he said as he joined his friends.
"The Wabash is still overflowing its banks."

Representative "Nick" Longworth, the Cincin-
nati millionaire, who is coming to the next con-
gress, has been here for two or three weeks.
He is now suffering from an attack of chicken-
pox. A day or two ago he received by express
a box containing a Noah's ark, a rattle, some
lead soldiers, a jumping jack and a doll. With
these toys was this note, signed by a half dozen
of his Cincinnati cronies:

"When the attorney general is looking for
confidential men," said "Uncle Joe" in answer
to a statement from him when he was asked why
"why should he be compelled to drop a nickel
in the slot and get, maybe, one man from Maine
and another from Montana? That's all the civil
service is."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

An indorsement on a bill of lading of the
freight of freight tendered for transportation,
which bill of lading was the basis of the
carrier's lien, and a stipulation that it shall
go "on fast passenger train service" is held,
in *Taffe vs. Oregon R. and N. Company* (Or.),
58 L. R. A. 187, not to render the carrier lia-
ble for carriage to destination, but only to de-
liver the freight to the connecting carrier, where
the bill of lading expressly states that the car-
rier will not be liable for losses beyond its own
line, and the bill of lading is in accordance with
an express direction that it shall not be filled
by a point "not on the lines of this system."

A contract with a foreign insurance company
made in another State, in which it is valid, but in
direct violation of the laws of the State in
which the property is situated and the insured
resides, is held, in *Swing vs. Monson* (Pa.), 58
L. R. A. 223, not to be enforceable in the latter
State.

A statute giving the right to an execution for
the unpaid balance of a judgment against a non-
resident, as to whom jurisdiction is obtained only
by attachment and publication, after exhausting
the property attached, is held, in *Kemper-Thomas
Paper Company vs. Shyer* (Tenn.), 58 L. R. A.
173, to be void as in violation of the due process
clause of the Federal constitution.

Printing a lithographed cover design with
the addition, for advertising purposes, of the litho-
grapher's name, which is made after approval
of the proofs, is held, in *Harris vs. Sharpley* (Pa.),
58 L. R. A. 214, to be a breach of a contract
to furnish finished work equal, in good effect,
to the proofs, the approval of which rests with
the customer, although the addition does not de-
tract from the usefulness of the cover,
and it is customary to make it unless an agree-
ment to the contrary is specifically made.

Is Producing Consequences.

Old stagers in Washington report something
like "a state of things" there, somewhat upon
the surface, but more underneath it and not
yet publicly articulated in any free way. Many
republicans there are saying that Rough-rider
methods are better adapted to political can-
vassing than the smooth and harmonious
direction of an administration. They are
direction of Roosevelt's impetuous disposition to take
charge of all the affairs of government and to
take freely has been and is producing certain
inevitable immediate consequences.

AS TO CROP REPORTING.

(By C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.)

Washington, February 24.—(Staff Correspond-
ence.)—The outlook is not bright for final ac-
tion at this session of congress on legislation in-
tended to improve the government's methods of
crop reporting. At this writing the chances seem
to be strongly against the passage of any of
the several measures along that line, and which have
been introduced, and while some of them may
be rushed through during the last few days of
the session, the general opinion is that nothing
at all will be done. Thus for another year, at
least, the people of the country will be com-
pelled to depend on the old arrangement and
for the same period of time, presumably, the fight
between the division of statistics of the depart-
ment of agriculture and the census bureau will
continue. All of which makes what is by no
means a satisfactory condition of affairs.

There is absolutely no reason for the contin-
uance of this fight among the statisticians. Neither
is there the slightest doubt as to how it should
be settled. The statistical division of the de-
partment has been in existence for years and has
performed its duties in a way which has been
more satisfactory than otherwise to the pro-
ducers of the country. Mistakes have been made,
it is true, but in most cases they have been ex-
cusable. During the administration of the present
statistical material progress has been made and
the system of crop reporting has been improved
in so many different ways as to cause one to
wonder how one man has been able to do it all.

Ever since the passage of the law establishing
the permanent census bureau the statisticians of
the department of agriculture have been harassed
in every conceivable way and increasing ef-
forts have been made to discredit their work,
the ultimate purpose of the whole campaign hav-
ing been to crush his division out of existence in
order that a little more power might be given
the director of the census and a little more reason
afforded for the existence of a high priced bureau
for which there is little or no necessity. It is
well understood in Washington that the creation
of the permanent census was a political move
directly due to the persistent lobbying of Wil-
liam R. Merriam and his friends. The legitimate
labors for which the census bureau was formed
were gradually being finished and the director
realized that it was necessary for him to exert
himself in order to avoid drifting out of of-
fice.

The permanent census bureau was authorized
and then the necessity for something for it to
do arose. A part of this something was found
in the preparation of statistics of doubtful
utility and then a material point still remaining
the director conceived the idea of drawing from
other branches of the government service. The
bureau of statistics of the agricultural depart-
ment was apparently settled on as the easiest on
which to operate and it has since borne the whole
brunt of the fighting. The treasury bureau of
statistics has never been interfered with, de-
spite the fact that it offered just as prolific a
field and is not considered at all independent,
inasmuch as it has been transferred to the de-
partment of commerce while Mr. Hyde's divi-
sion was left where it has always been. The
manner in which the contest has been conducted
has been set out with considerable detail in this
correspondence and the matter would not be again
referred to but for a desire on the part of the
writer to show the motive for attacks of various
kinds on Statistician Hyde, and to point out that
if a state of affairs similar to that now exist-
ing here existed in any business concern of one
thousandth the size and importance of the United
States government, the man at the head of that
concern would lose no time in applying corrective
remedies. In the present case the man at the
head of the great system of which the warping
figures form a part has shown no indication
of knowledge of what has been going on. Yet he
has stood at the head of the different sides of the
case have been presented to him on more than
one occasion. It would be easy for him to put a
stop to the wrangle, but he has shown no dis-
position to do so.

The latest bit of effrontery on the part of the
census bureau clique comes in the form of the
ways and means committee report on the Bur-
leson cotton statistics bill. This report and the
bill have already been published verbatim
in The Post. The character of the bill written
from the census bureau standpoint and was al-
most the more remarkable because it in no wise was
warranted by the facts brought out by the com-
mittee during the two hearings on the measure.
Committee reports are supposed to contain only
statements made by witnesses and conclusions
drawn from those statements, but in the famous
report on the cotton statistics bill matters are
set out in detail which were never even men-
tioned during the hearings. This fact would
doubtless have been brought out had the speaker
permitted the bill to come up as he at first
promised. As it is, those interested are not de-
barred from looking into the matter in person.
If they do they will find that the facts are as
related here.

One of the marvelous statements in this re-
port giving only the views of the census bureau
crowd, was especially pointed out in an earlier
article on this subject. That was the contention
of the census bureau that, while the agricultural
department claimed to be in touch with 61,170
gins throughout the South (the census bureau
had only 25,528 on its list and was not able to
find any evidence of inaccuracy on its part.
An investigation was then in progress, it was
stated, and comparisons were showing that in
practically every case the census bureau lists
were correct.

This statement appears to have been absolutely
without foundation, so far as are concerned the
results of the investigation mentioned. As a
matter of fact the comparisons show that in a
majority of cases the discrepancies between the
two lists are the fault of the census bureau,
which has not gone about its work in the proper
way. In order to get at the facts in this con-
nection the agricultural department a few days
ago sent three experienced special agents into
the cotton growing region to make an investiga-
tion. Two counties in Georgia were selected be-
cause of the fact that there was a wide dis-
crepancy between the number of gins in them as
shown by the lists of the census bureau and those
of the department of agriculture. The
counties in question are Barrow and Gwinnett.
The three special agents have now returned thor-
oughly and their reports show that the census
bureau's lists contain 110 gins which are not on
the bureau's lists and only twenty-four on the
bureau's lists which are not on the department's
lists. There is no reason why these two coun-
ties should not be taken as a fair indication of
the conditions shown to exist; there exist else-
where it is not easy to determine why the de-
partment of agriculture claims to receive reports
from 61,170 gins, while the census bureau can
find only 25,528. The fact that the bureau's
lists contain mention of some gins which are
not included in the lists of the department, how-
ever, show that the latter is not absolutely ac-
curate and demonstrates that larger appropria-
tions should be voted for the division and more
extensive powers conferred on its chief in order
to achieve the best results.

In doing its share of the work of the com-
parison, the result of which, incidentally, bids
fair to show as wide discrepancies as now ex-
ist—the census bureau is sending out to its
paid agents a circular giving the names of all
the gins on the department's list which were
not referred to in the agents' reports in Octo-
ber and December. "You will," runs the cir-
cular, "be expected to account for these gins
in your final report." This final report is the
one from which the bureau's last statement con-
cerning cotton will be made, presumably, early

next month. The agents are instructed to as-
certain whether the persons named in the depart-
ment lists are "ginners" (not operators of gins)
and to ask what their occupations may be if they
are not ginners.

Here, apparently, is an explanation of the dis-
crepancies between the two lists. Thousands of
cotton raisers throughout the South operate
gins and gin their own cotton. Yet they are
not "ginners," strictly, and would not say they
were ginners if asked to name their occupations.
The census bureau seems to have overlooked this
class entirely. The matter was called to the
attention of two prominent officials of the bureau
before the work of making comparisons was com-
menced and they both expressed the opinion that
the point made was a good one and that the
bureau had probably missed hundreds if not
thousands of gins by not including on its lists
those who operate gins for their own use and,
possibly, for the use of some of their neighbors,
but who would not say if interrogated that they
were ginners by occupation.

Statistician Hyde was the man who called the
attention of the bureau officials to the matter re-
ferred to. It is not on record that the head of
the bureau showed the slightest evidence of ap-
preciation of this service.

The Burleson bill may be gotten through
during the last six days of the session, during
which period the rules are suspended and any
member who can secure recognition from the
speaker may call up legislation and take action
on it. There are hundreds of bills introduced
by republicans which will probably have the bill,
however, and it is hardly likely that success
will attend any attempt to push the Burleson
measure through. Unless it is called up early
in the six-day period it will stand no chance of
getting through the senate before the close of
the session.

The senate committee on agriculture has
amended the agricultural appropriation bill so
as to provide for the enlargement of the divi-
sion of statistics into a bureau with a larger ap-
propriation and an increased force of experts.
This action is in line with a recommendation
made by the secretary of agriculture some weeks
ago. The matter will have to be fought out in
conference and the final result is enveloped in
much doubt.

The senate bill also contains a provision that
the agricultural department issue all its crop
reports on the 10th of the month. This is not
satisfactory to Secretary Wilson, inasmuch as
it was recently found necessary to issue the cot-
ton reports on the third and to make certain
other changes, the effect of all of which would
be greatly disturbed by any further rearrange-
ment. It is possible the amendment may be
eliminated even before the bill passes the senate.

IMPROVING THE NAVY.

Battleships and Armored Cruisers in the
New Appropriation Bill.

New York Herald.
The naval appropriation bill, as passed by the
house, provides four armored ships, doubles the
number of midshipmen on probation at the Naval
academy, increases the list of staff officers and
adds 3000 bluejackets. Should the senate ap-
prove these authorizations the fleet will muster
28,500 men and 2500 apprentices and include
thirty-three sea going and sea keeping armored
types, of which twenty-two will be battleships and
eleven will be armored cruisers.

In addition to this development of material and
personnel an excellent appropriation has been
made for gunnery exercise. This, let it be
hoped, will correct our existing deficiencies in
marksmanship. Other adequate sums have been
provided for establishing an experimental test
station and engineering laboratory at Annapolis
and for completing the buildings of the Naval
academy. All things considered, the new mea-
sure is easily the best that has in any short ses-
sion during peace passed the house, and it af-
fords additional proof of the intelligence and
patriotism with which the popular body of this
congress has dealt with naval affairs.

The senate should at least concern in these au-
thorizations. Earlier in the session it was au-
thoritatively announced that any large increase
was not looked on with favor by its naval com-
mittee, but the public demand seems now to be
recognized, and it is said that any variations of
the measure will affect not the extent of the
program, but the character of the designs se-
lected. But any tinkering here will be a grave
error, as the present bill provides the smallest
displacements on which the necessary com-
promises can be reduced to a minimum, and any
attempt to foist smaller ships on the service
will be an irretrievable evil. Even a greater
number of battleships can not compensate for the
superior advantages of a homogeneous group of
five vessels in which, through the large displace-
ment provided, good speed is combined with
the best batteries, greatest protection and amplest
ammunition supply.

There is danger also that undue favor may be
shown to an inferior type. The house measure
carries forward the theory of building one
armored cruiser for every two battleships, a ratio
that is well suited to our strategic environment.
From time to time new types are enthusiastically
developed in all navies and the prophecy goes
forth that the fate of navies is sealed. But
now, as before, the main strength of the battle-
line of naval force is the ship of the line, the
wherein effort is exerted to install the finest
guns, to carry the best disposed armor and to
furnish adequate maneuvering qualities; in short,
a craft that can beat and outlast the enemy.

Very radical differences of opinion exist, it
must be confessed, upon this question of types.
There are extremists who deny the necessity of
armored cruisers, and others, not so numerous,
and insistent as formerly, who see in the armored
cruiser the ideal type for the outer line. Just
now the tendency is toward an approximation
between the two classes, but this is an equal